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REPORTS AND MAPS

RELATING TO

LANDS HELD UNDER HOMESTEAD ENTRY BY
DOUKHOBORS

AND THE

DISPOSITION OF SAME

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1907

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REPORTS AND MAPS RELATING TO LANDS HELD UNDER HOMESTEAD ENTRY BY DOUKHOBORS AND THE DISPOSITION OF SAME.

OTTAWA, October 14, 1907.

Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith statistical memoranda, maps and returns *re* the disposal of Doukhobor lands.

1. The homesteads available for the general public were thrown open to entry commencing on the 1st of June, 1907. Attached is a copy of the public notice issued in this connection.

2. Attached also is a copy of the public notice in connection with the sale of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35-31-6 W. 2nd. The Doukhobor Commissioner (Rev. Dr. McDougall) left the disposal of these three quarter-sections in the hands of the department on account of the large number of independent Doukhobors and others who were insistent on securing entry therefor. On account of their proximity to the town-site of Buchanan, Sask., the competition among independent Doukhobors to secure same was so keen that the Commissioner felt the only satisfactory solution was to make a special case of them. To meet the situation it was decided that the same be sold by public auction with settlement duties attached. Sale was made at public competition to the highest bidders, on the 8th of July, 1907, realizing \$19, \$17 and \$5 per acre, respectively, a total of \$6,453.70.

3. Dr. McDougall was in attendance at the land office at Prince Albert during the time the lands were being opened for the general public. I was instructed to be present at the Yorkton land office.

The special feature of difficulty in connection with the work at Prince Albert was the complication ensuing from the large number of squatters' claims. Many such claims were filed, and, in some cases, counter-claims. A number of claims had to be disallowed. This work required careful adjudication. Copy of Dr. McDougall's report is placed herewith.

4. The problem presenting the most serious difficulty at the Yorkton land office was the magnitude of the crowds of applicants for the lands thrown open. Although the situation was also severe in this respect at Prince Albert, it was excessively so at Yorkton. There were some 236 homesteads made available at Prince Albert, and 1,364 at Yorkton, consequently the duties of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who were responsible for the handling of the crowds and maintaining of order at the latter point, were very trying. I am bound to say that the heaviest share of the work in connection with the throwing open of these lands fell upon the police. They took hold of the work in an energetic manner, however, and did their best to meet the situation, calling in men from the surrounding districts, and had as many as seven or eight policemen on duty at the land office during the busiest part of the rush. Their work was rendered difficult by the keenness of the competition for place and the disappointment of the large number who were necessarily unsuccessful in securing a position in the line.

In explanation of the method followed at Yorkton, I might say that, pursuant to the instructions received, entries were granted to applicants in order of priority ~~on~~ their reaching the counter in single file. Inside the office double railings were erected so as to ensure the applicants reaching the counter in their proper order. Applicants for entry were allowed to form in line for each day's township, the only exception being the first day of the opening, the applicants for that day having collected around the

door of the office before the police took charge. Each township having been advertised to be opened on a particular day, it was considered that no line should be allowed to form for that township before the morning of that day. Men were arriving in time for the advertised date, and if a line was allowed to form the day before or two days before, the later arrivals would have no chance to secure a position in the line although they had arrived in time according to the advertisement; and it was felt, of course, that all applicants desirous of entering in a township should have a chance. Therefore the police kept the sidewalk clear of those not having business with the land office for that day and allowed no lining up until the morning. Then the applicants were permitted to get in line. Those who failed to get in the front of the line could go to the end. The sidewalk was then cleared of all others and the line thus formed was maintained under surveillance of the police.

One of the most difficult parts of their duty consisted in clearing and keeping clear the sidewalk in front of the office. The eagerness of the applicants was such that when the crowd was large it was with extreme difficulty, on account of the pressure from behind, that they were kept off the sidewalk. This often could only be effected by the police pressing them back, which would cause an occasional expression of dissatisfaction, but on the whole there was good temper on the part of both applicants and police and there was rarely any friction, in fact a striking feature was the invariable good nature of the crowds.

Only one specific charge was brought to our attention while at Yorkton that the police had not acted in an entirely impartial manner. It was carefully and thoroughly investigated and found to be groundless.

5. The question of securing the removal of squatters now in unlawful occupation of lands under reserve for community Doukhobors or under homestead entry to independent Doukhobors and others in the former reserves has been referred to the Justice Department for action. As there are now only a very few of such cases, all of which are in the Prince Albert district, it is expected that the action taken will have the effect of terminating this condition.

6. At the request of the Doukhobors, surveys are being made of a number of Doukhobor village sites in which both independent and communist Doukhobors are resident and roads are also being surveyed from the villages to the regular road allowances. It is the intention of the Doukhobors to fence the village sites, roads and reserves and thus facilitate matters between the communist and independent Doukhobors who are living together.

7. Attached also is a copy of a report from Mr. Michael White, the interpreter of the Doukhobor Commission, who visited the Swan River district to investigate conditions left behind by the Pilgrim Doukhobors, who left this district recently.

8. The exodus of community Doukhobors from the Prince Albert colony to the Yorkton district has continued. It would seem that about half the communist population has left that colony since the reserves there were set apart last winter.

9. I think it of interest, in view of the attitude which has been taken by Doukhobors against becoming British subjects as required by the homestead law, to attach for your information extracts from reports of Messrs. Crerar and Harley, officials of the department, who were present at a representative meeting of the Doukhobor sect in one of their villages in the year of 1903. In these reports, pursuant to the government's ultimatum expressed to them by Messrs. Crerar and Harley, is communicated the decision of the Doukhobors both to enter for homesteads and as a condition thereof to become British subjects.

10. The maps which are placed herewith show by colour the lands which were under homestead entry to Doukhobors and the disposition which has been made of them.

11. I think it of interest to attach also several photographs of the crowds of applicants for homestead entry on Doukhobor lands at the Yorkton and Prince Albert land offices.

12. I might mention that in the Regina land district only two townships contained Doukhobor entries. There were only some five cancelled Doukhobor homesteads thrown open to entry at that agency.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MABER.

STATEMENT *re* DOUKHOBOR HOMESTEADS.

OTTAWA, August 1, 1907.

The Doukhobor Commission dealt with a total of 2,757 Doukhobor homesteads in the Yorkton, Prince Albert and Regina agencies :—

There were cancelled on the recommendation of the Doukhobor Commissioner Doukhobor entries totalling.....	2,503
There were standing vacant Doukhobor homesteads which had previously been cancelled to the number of.....	79
There were standing reserved as village sites.....	39
There were entries standing of independent Doukhobors numbering.....	136
Total in three districts.....	2,757

STATEMENT *re* DISPOSITION OF DOUKHOBOR HOMESTEADS.

OTTAWA, August 1, 1907.

Following is a memorandum showing how the 2,757 Doukhobor homesteads dealt with by the Doukhobor Commission have been disposed of :—

Set apart as reserves for Doukhobor communities.....	768
Under entry to independent Doukhobors.....	384
Thrown open to the general public:—	
Taken to date.....	1,211
Still untaken.....	394
	1,605
	2,757

COPY OF PUBLIC NOTICE.

Following is a copy of the Public Notice advertising the opening to general entry of the available lands in the former Doukhobor reserves.

DOUKHOBOR RESERVE LANDS.

The available lands in the territory comprised in the former Doukhobor reserves will be opened to homestead entry, commencing on the first day of June, 1907, as follows:—

AT THE DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, YORKTON, SASK.

Township 27, Range 31, W.1, on June 1	Township 31, Range 2, W.2, on June 15
" 28, " 31, " 3	" 32, " 2, " 17
" 29, " 31, " 4	" 31, " 3, W.2, " 18
" 27, " 32, W.1, " 5	" 30, " 5, W.2, " 19
" 28, " 32, " 5	" 31, " 5, " 20
" 29, " 32, " 6	" 31, " 6, W.2, " 21
" 30, " 32, " 6	" 32, " 6, " 22
" 31, " 32, " 7	" 31, " 7, W.2, " 24
" 28, " 33, W.1, " 7	" 32, " 7, " 25
" 29, " 33, " 7	" 33, " 30, W.1, " 27
" 29, " 1, W.2, " 8	" 34, " 30, " 29
" 30, " 1, " 10	" 35, " 30, on July, 2
" 31, " 1, " 11	" 36, " 30, " 3
" 32, " 1, " 12	" 33, " 31, W.1, " 4
" 29, " 2, W.2, " 13	" 34, " 31, " 5
" 30, " 2, " 14	" 35, " 31, " 6

AT THE DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

Township 39, Range 7, W.3, on June 1	Township 43, Range 7, W.3, on June 8
" 39, " 8, " 3	" 44, " 5, " 10
" 39, " 9, " 4	" 44, " 6, " 11
" 39, " 10, " 5	" 44, " 7, " 12
" 40, " 8, " 5	" 44, " 8, " 12
" 42, " 7, " 6	" 45, " 5, " 13
" 43, " 6, " 7	

AT THE DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, REGINA, SASK.

Township 38, Range 9, W.3, on June 1 Township 38, Range 10, on June 1

Entry will be granted for each quarter-section to the first eligible applicant applying therefor at the counter. Applications for cancellation which may have been filed against any of these lands will not be considered in any way or have any standing.

All entries must be made at the land agency for the district in which the land is situated, namely, at Yorkton, Prince Albert and Regina. Entries will not be taken at any of the sub-agencies.

No scrip will be accepted under any conditions.

Attention is particularly drawn to the fact that positively no entries will be granted in any township before the date (advertised above) for the opening of that township to entry.

Quarter-sections affected by squatters' claims will be reserved from general entry for ten days from the date of the opening of the township in which the land is situate, in order to give such squatters opportunity to appear at the proper land office and file satisfactory sworn evidence—verified by affidavits of disinterested witnesses—as to their

improvement and occupation of the land. Only those claimants who are noted in the records of the department as having residence and improvements on or before the 1st day of December, 1906, will receive consideration.

Further information may be obtained at the land agencies above referred to.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, May 13, 1907.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

COPY OF PUBLIC NOTICE.

Following is a copy of the Public Notice advertising the sale by auction of three quarter sections near Buchanan, Sask.

AUCTION SALE OF DOMINION LANDS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the lands herein described, which were comprised in the former Doukhobor reserves, will be sold by public auction at the Dominion Lands Office, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, on Monday the 8th day of July, 1907, at ten o'clock a.m., subject to ordinary homestead conditions, and an upset price of \$3 per acre:—

Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, township 31, range 6, west 2nd.

Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, township 31, range 6, west, 2nd.

Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, township 31, range 6, west 2nd.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-quarter in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

By order,

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, May 13, 1907.

REPORT OF REV. DR. McDougall FROM PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, June 19, 1907.

Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my report *re* disposition of Doukhobor lands thrown open for public entry on June 1, and subsequent dates, in the Prince Albert Dominion land district.

First, as per instructions, I came to Prince Albert and reported to Mr. Cook, Dominion land agent, on the morning of May 30, Mr. B. H. Wright, from Mr. Greenway's office, arrived at the same time, bringing with him the Doukhobor land lists and all the latest data from your department, concerning the lands in question.

Second, carrying out your views as given to me personally a few days earlier at Edmonton, Mr. Cook and myself arranged for a railing from door of office to end of counter which would admit from eight to ten men lining up at a time for entry. We also put ourselves in communication with the Mounted Police and arranged for a patrol

for the keeping of order as much as possible. By the evening of May 31, we considered that our arrangements were full and complete for the opening on the morning of June 1. In the meantime the crowds kept coming and the town was full of 'would be' entrants. Early in the afternoon of the 31st, the steps and door of this office were besieged by men, who were determined to wait until 9 a.m. next morning. Indeed at this time, as was the case all through the days of opening of these lands to entry, it was the 'survival of the fittest.' Will power and physical endurance in conjunction won the homesteads. The rush on the first morning was strenuous and exciting and a very clear demonstration of the present value of farm lands in this part of the Northwest, but excepting the smashing of some glass in the door, everything passed off in good shape. However, by this time the crowds had grown larger and the waiting for the second day's opening was intense. This time tact and main strength won the first position, and some having secured the vantage ground as early as 5 p.m. the evening before, were forceably ejected from same. Mr. Cook and myself did the best we could with the crowd and had the steps cleared for a little space, so as to give a fair chance to everybody and then opened the door, and the work of taking entry went on as usual; but we saw something must be done outside the door of the building to ensure justice and protection in places. This was accomplished by building a strong chute along the wall of the building up to the door of the land office, and thenceforth, when the crowd got a place, even the weaker men could keep it, if his powers of endurance were sufficient. After this arrangement we had very little trouble and the public conceded on every hand that the fairest thing possible was being done.

As to the lands clear and open, these went day after day as fast as Mr. Cook and his staff could grant entry for same. In the matter of those affected by squatters' claims the settling of these was more difficult. Claims and counter-claims were strongly in evidence, some were allowed and others turned back, giving them the full limit of the ten days, and if in the interim these parties failed to prove up, these homesteads were open to the general public. As a matter of course in this connection some were disappointed and possibly a few will contend that they were not fairly dealt with. However, Mr. Cook and myself gave each case careful consideration and we believe justice was done in the disposition of these lands.

We have had a list prepared which shows how all these homesteads have been dealt with, and Mr. Wright has taken a copy of this for filing by head office.

Re Doukhobors: to show how decided in their views and apparently content the Doukhobors are with the arrangements completed in this district during March last by your Commission, I may cite the fact that but six entries had been made by them at this office, subsequent to our settling of their case, notwithstanding in this district an extension of forty-five days was given wherein to make entry.

I want to say that I am delighted with the type and class of men and women to whom these lands have been given in entry. They impress me for the most part as genuine homeseekers and I will expect a strong development in the settlement, because of the quality of these new settlers.

I also want to place upon record my warm appreciation of the courtesy given to myself and Mr. Wright by the members of the staff of this office, and further I desire to express my very great respect for your agent, Mr. Cook. I have had an opportunity to note his administration of the affairs of the office and I am free to say that he is such an officer and a gentleman, the general public can not but have faith in him. His courtesy is uniform and his sense of justice fine. Of Mr. Wright, who was sent up from Ottawa to help in this work, I consider him as a bright and painstaking official, and in our few days of association I have grown to like him very much.

Trusting that this Doukhobor land question in this district has now been fully and finally disposed of, and that this disposition will prove to have been in the best interests of our people, country and government, I am,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN McDougall,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF S. MABER FROM YORKTON, SASK.

YORKTON, July 8, 1907.

Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
 Minister of the Interior,
 Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—The last of the townships in the Doukhobor reserve was thrown open on the 6th instant.

A total of 917 entries have been granted within those townships to date, in the Yorkton district. There are 469 homesteads not taken. The bulk of those not taken are in the Swan River country; there was not much demand for that locality.

Of these entrants, 50 per cent were British or Canadian, 25 per cent were Galician (Austrian), 6 per cent American, the balance other nationalities.

There were 5 squatters on Doukhobor lands in the Yorkton district who appeared and proved their claims. They were given entries.

Agent Peaker and his staff supplemented by Mr. Carbert and Mr. Menu of the Winnipeg office, have performed their duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner. They have also succeeded by hard work in keeping the ordinary business of the office up to date.

The demand for the homesteads was very great. The duties of the R. N. W. M. P. incident to the handling of the large crowds of applicants were onerous. They deserve credit for the energy with which they took hold of the work and the satisfactory manner in which they performed their difficult duties.

The N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 35-31-6, W 2nd, which were advertised to be sold at auction on the 8th instant brought \$19, \$17 and \$5 per acre, respectively, realizing a total of \$6,453.70.

Yours respectfully,
 SAMUEL MABER.

REPORT OF MICHAEL WHITE *re* PILGRIM DOUKHOBORS.

KAMSACK, July 29, 1907.

Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
 Minister of the Interior,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—Upon receiving the instructions sent by wire to visit at once Swan River and investigate with respect to the conditions left behind by the pilgrimage Doukhobors, I took the first train for Swan River and on the 25th instant arrived in the Doukhobor village of Voznesennie.

I visited eleven villages in the Swan River district and also tried to secure information by all possible means such as conversation with men who have been in touch with the Doukhobors, such as merchants, immigration agent, N. W. M. P., local J. P. and others.

I find that the recent pilgrimage is undertaken by a number of members of a certain sect of Doukhobors, who call themselves 'free men' and who are known by others as 'wanderers' or 'pilgrims.' These men were counted by the Doukhobor Commission as communist (it being sufficient for the purpose of the Commission to do so) and were therefore given 15 acres per soul.

The members of this band are not many. They number only 64 in the Swan River district, counting those who are on the pilgrimage near Winnipeg. I have prepared a list of these 'free men,' which I inclose herewith and which, I believe, is the first attempt to take stock of the 'free men.'

The mass of the Doukhobors is entirely unaffected by the preaching of the pilgrims, nor has recent pilgrimage anything to do with the settlement of the land question. Both independent and communists are antagonistic to the pilgrims, especially last. Community emphatically protested last winter when the Doukhobor Commission counted pilgrims as communists. 'We have nothing to do with these men,' said the communists.

When the procession of pilgrims passed the villages on their march to a warm country they were even refused food by the community Doukhobors and were ordered to move on.

The 'free men' are making the village of Hlebodarnoe their headquarters. Here is where extremists from all other villages have gathered. They have been here for several years, and even the Census Commission two years ago said that the residents of Hlebodarnoe village are 'strongly possessed by the religious mania and refused to give their names.'

I do not believe there is a danger at present that the pilgrimage will be started on a large scale. As far as I know the 'free men' had not made a single convert to their creed since last winter. But the original band, *i.e.*, those whom I have on my list, might start at any time. In fact they expressed to me their intention to do so. They are greatly encouraged that their brethren were allowed to go unmolested on their march, and the 'free men' are just waiting for good news from the advance party, upon receiving of which they will start themselves.

The creed of the free men is 'live just as Adam and Eve did.' They deny the necessity of work. Hence is their desire to go to a warm country where it is possible to live on fruit and where one does not need to work.

The 'free men' are now much more moderate in their opinions than they used to be. They are easier to handle, and I believe a mistake was made in allowing the pilgrims to proceed on their journey.

About the mass of the Doukhobors, I can say that the tendency of the independents is to move on their own homesteads, and many of those who declared before the Doukhobor Commission their intention to reside in the village have already moved into their respective quarter-sections.

The settlement of the land question has a beneficial effect on the community Doukhobors also. They are unusually active this season. They still believe that the government is going to reduce their holding to 7 acres per soul if they do not cultivate their land, and therefore they set at work breaking up the land at earnest. A glance at the list which I inclose will show that probably there will be more breaking done this year than in any year before. Besides breaking, quite a lot of building is done and also of road work.

It would be premature, however, to think that the Doukhobor question is being entirely disposed of. It might be so and it might be not. The future alone will show it, for all our predictions as to what the Doukhobors are going to do, may prove to be incorrect because the Doukhobors are a 'peculiar people.' And not until the Doukhobors will cease to be a peculiar people will Doukhobor question disappear from the horizon.

Doukhobors will need a constant watching until schools and contact with other settlers will transform them and make them think in the same way as an ordinary man does.

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL WHITE.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF MR. J. S. CRERAR AND MR. H. HARLEY, OF THE 12TH AND
14TH FEBRUARY, 1903, CONCERNING THE DECISION OF THE DOUKHOBORS TO ENTER FOR
HOMESTEADS AND BECOME BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Telegram.

Wa. B. An.—22 Collect.

SWAN RIVER, MAN., Feb. 12, 1903.

J. OBED SMITH,
Winnipeg, Man.

All Doukhobors have decided to become British subjects, true Canadians, and to make entry for their homesteads at once; writing.

(Sgd.) H. HARLEY.

Extract from Report of H. Harley of February 14, 1903.

SWAN RIVER, Feb. 14, 1903.

On my return from the Doukhobor meeting which was held at Terpennie village on February 10, I wired you that all the Doukhobors had decided to become British subjects and to make entries for their homesteads. Mr. Crerar and myself were firm and very plain with them. We found it a good deal harder to have them to consent to become British subjects than to take up the land. They wanted to learn all about the laws of our King and what they would have to do. We discussed this matter for a long time. Then would you believe it they asked for two weeks more time to think over the thought of being a British subject. But we said no they had to settle the question now to-night. I told them that they had been humbugging and playing with the government on this land question. I said we had been asking them for four years to take homesteads, but that we did not come there for that purpose. We said we did not care if they took land or not. We did not come to ask them, but came to find out if they would take up their homesteads or not, as there were hundreds of other settlers waiting for this land. We informed them that they must settle it now or never, as if not the land would be thrown open to other settlers at once. When they saw that we meant business they decided at once to take up their homesteads and become British subjects.

Extract from Report of J. S. Crerar of February 12, 1903.

YORKTON, Feb. 12, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—I returned last evening from the Doukhobor village of Terpennie, where the representative meeting was held presided over by Peter Veregin. Mr. H. Harley from Swan River was present with myself. The first question that came up was the land question and taking up their homesteads. Mr. Harley went fully into the land and homestead laws and explained to them what course they would have to pursue in making their entries as well as the duties they would have to perform to get patent for same, also explaining to them that they would have to become British subjects before they would be granted a patent for their homesteads. This was for some time a stickler with them, also that they must obey all our laws same as other people. This brought on the question of registration of births, marriages and deaths. After a long while near the end of the day we did not seem to be further ahead than when we began so I got Mr. Harley to come to the point with them, were they or were they not going to make homestead entries and that we must get some answer, yes or no, as Mr. Harley said if they did not take up the land the government would at once open up the reserve for other settlers; in fact I got a little hot at them at the way they were acting and I simply told them we were not children and be made fools of; that we had enough nonsense and we had now come to business. See them stare at me that I would talk to their great leader that way. At last they came to the conclusion they would take up the land and Veregin made the announcement to us of the fact.

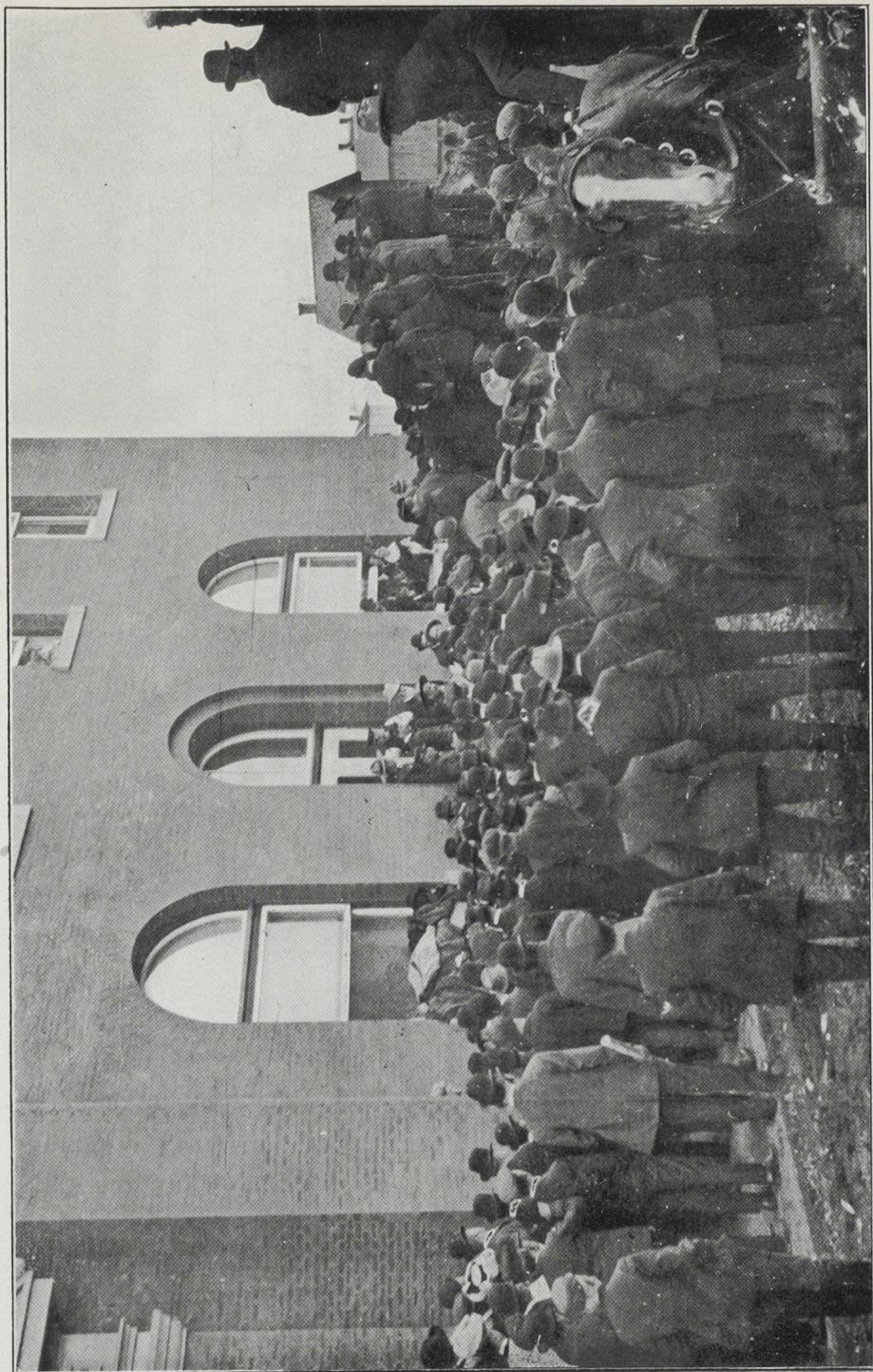


Applicants for Doukhobor Lands, Yorkton, Sask.

7893—3



Doukhobor Land Rush.



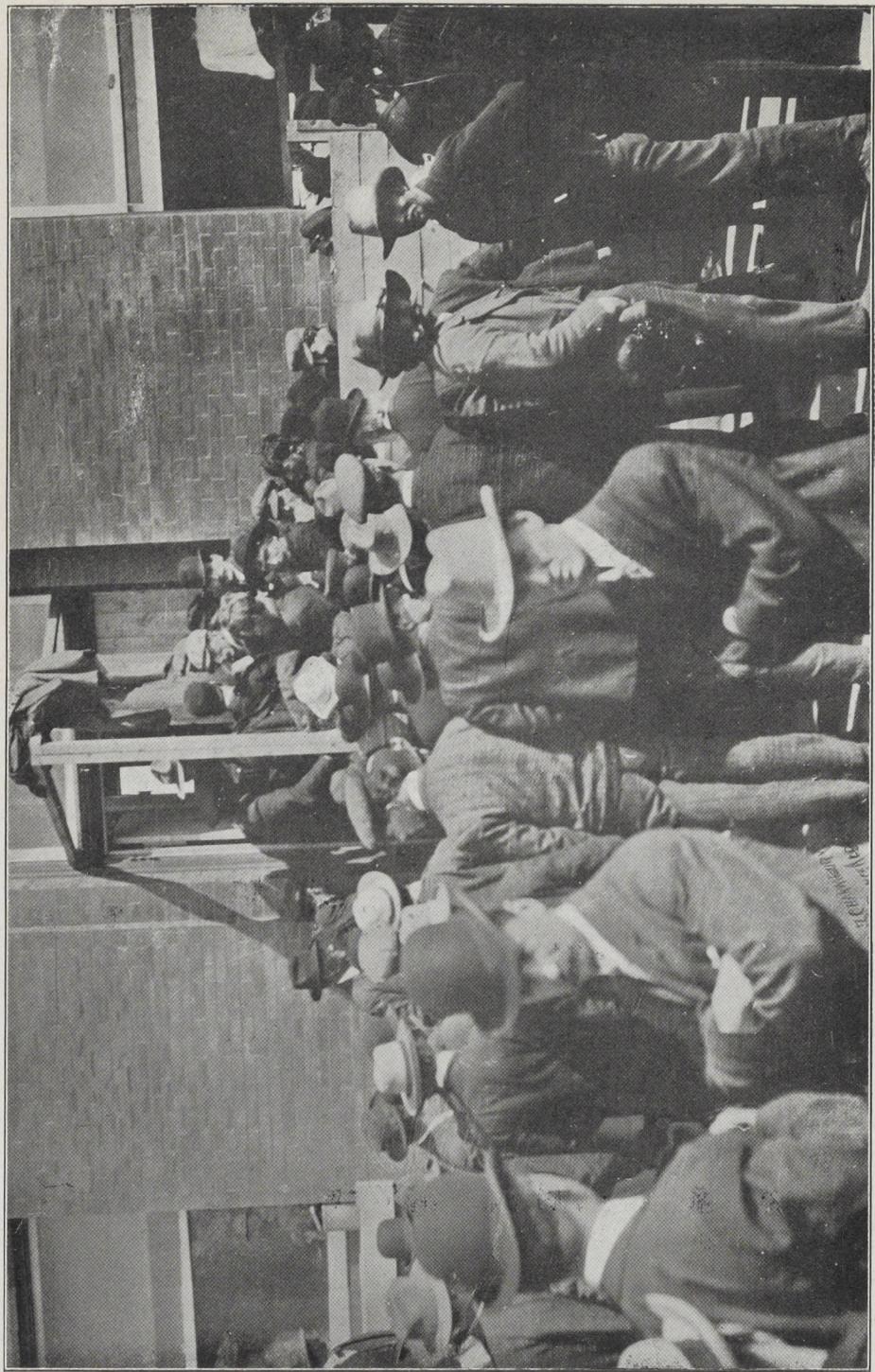
Applicants for Doukhobor Lands, Prince Albert, Sask.



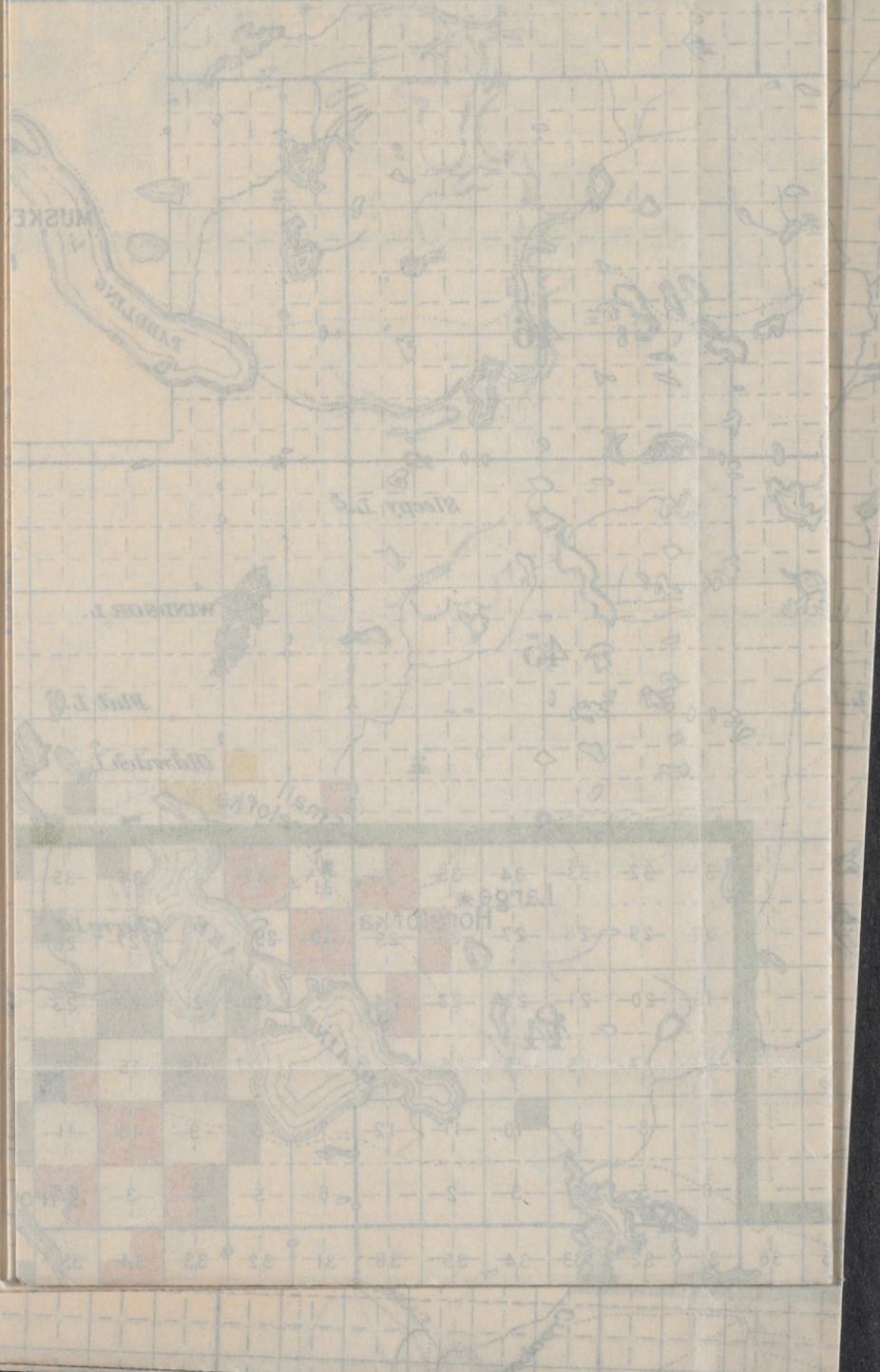
Constable Ross, R.N.W.M.P., holds the crowd.

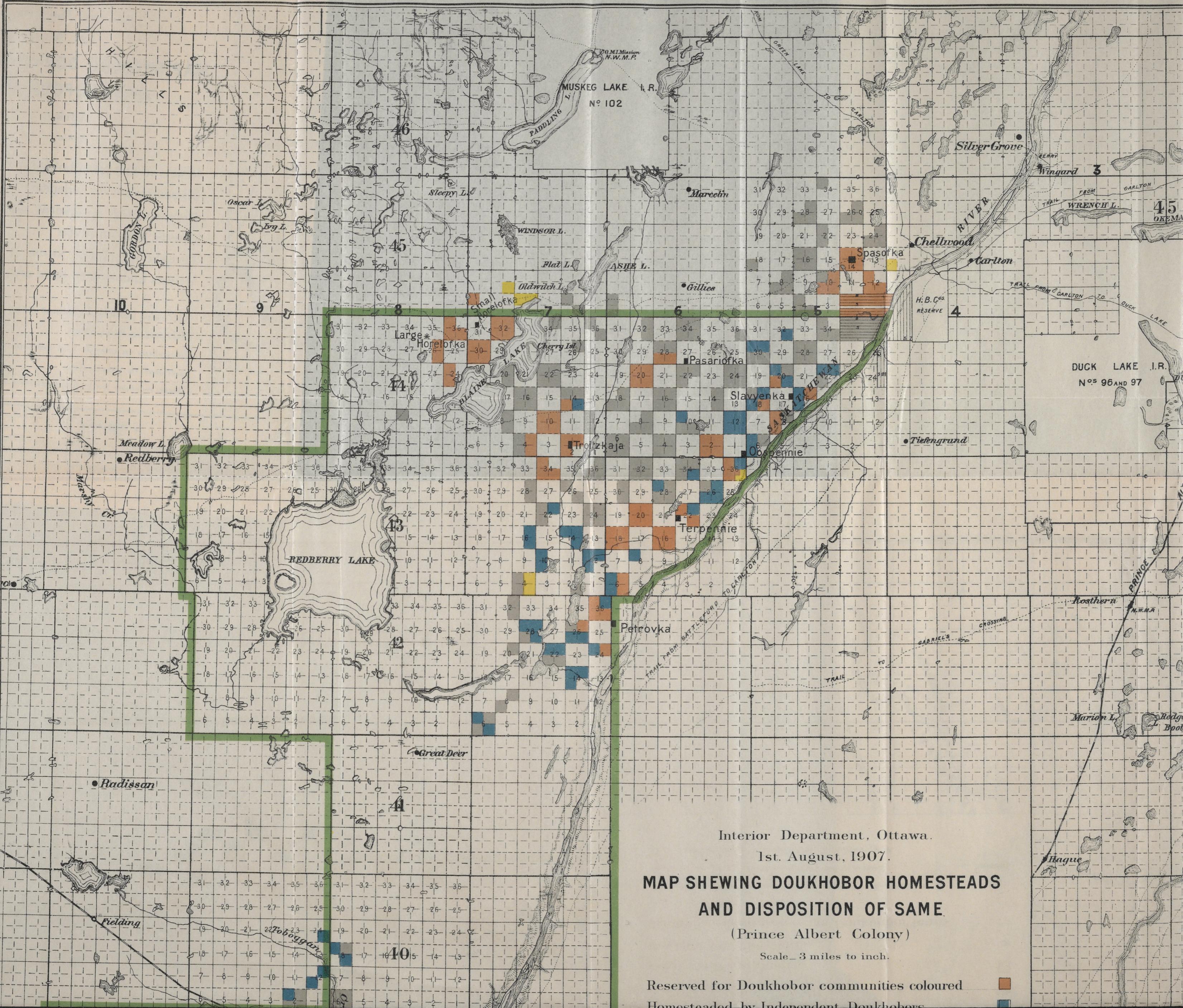


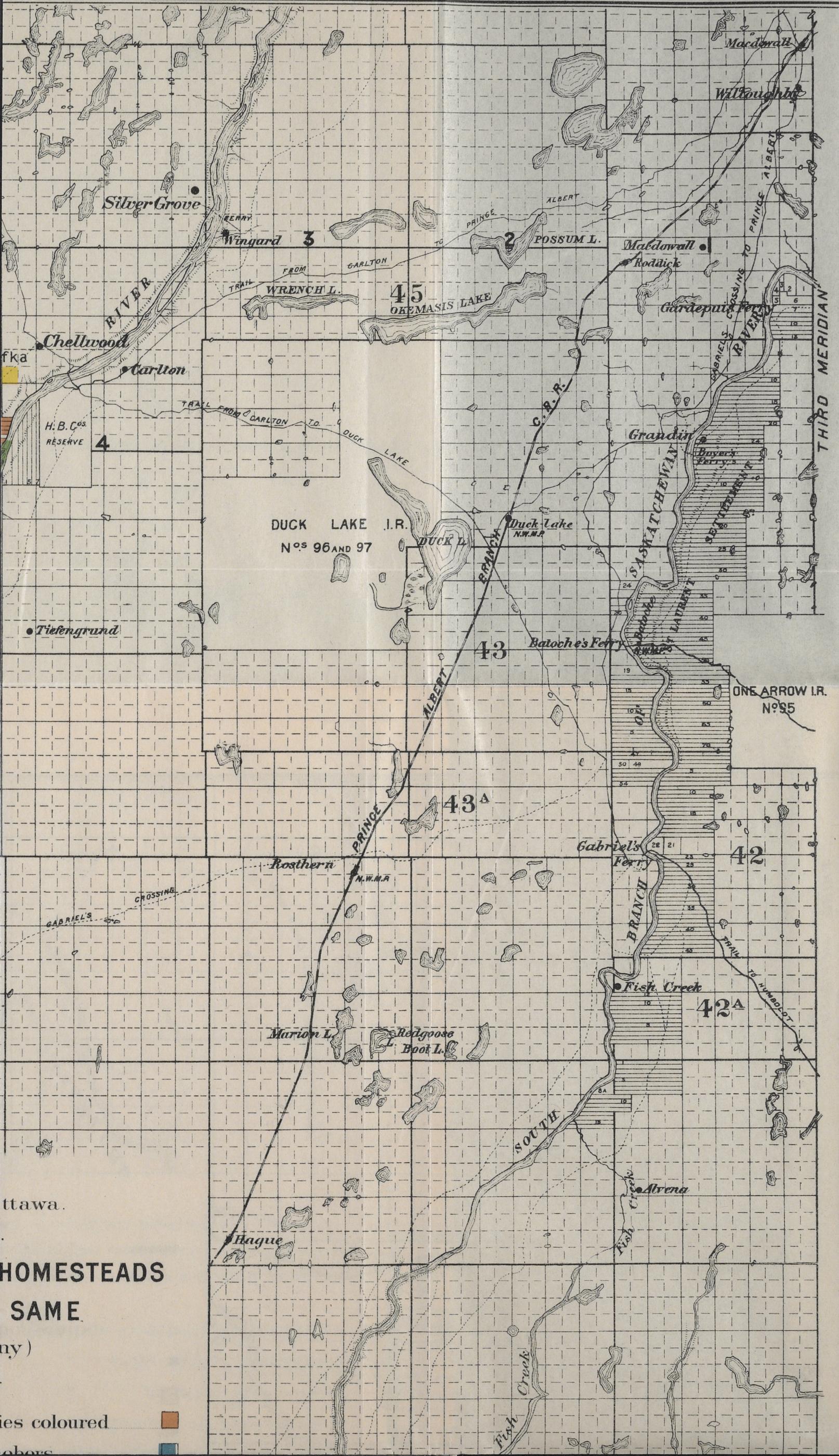
'In File.' Lands Rush, Yorkton.



Applicants for Doukhobor Lands, Prince Albert, Sask.







HOMESTEADS
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MAP SHEWING DOUKHOBOR HOMESTEADS AND DISPOSITION OF SAME

(Prince Albert Colony)

Scale - 3 miles to inch.



Reserved for Doukhobor communities coloured

Homesteaded by Independent Doukhobors ,,

Homesteaded by general public ,,

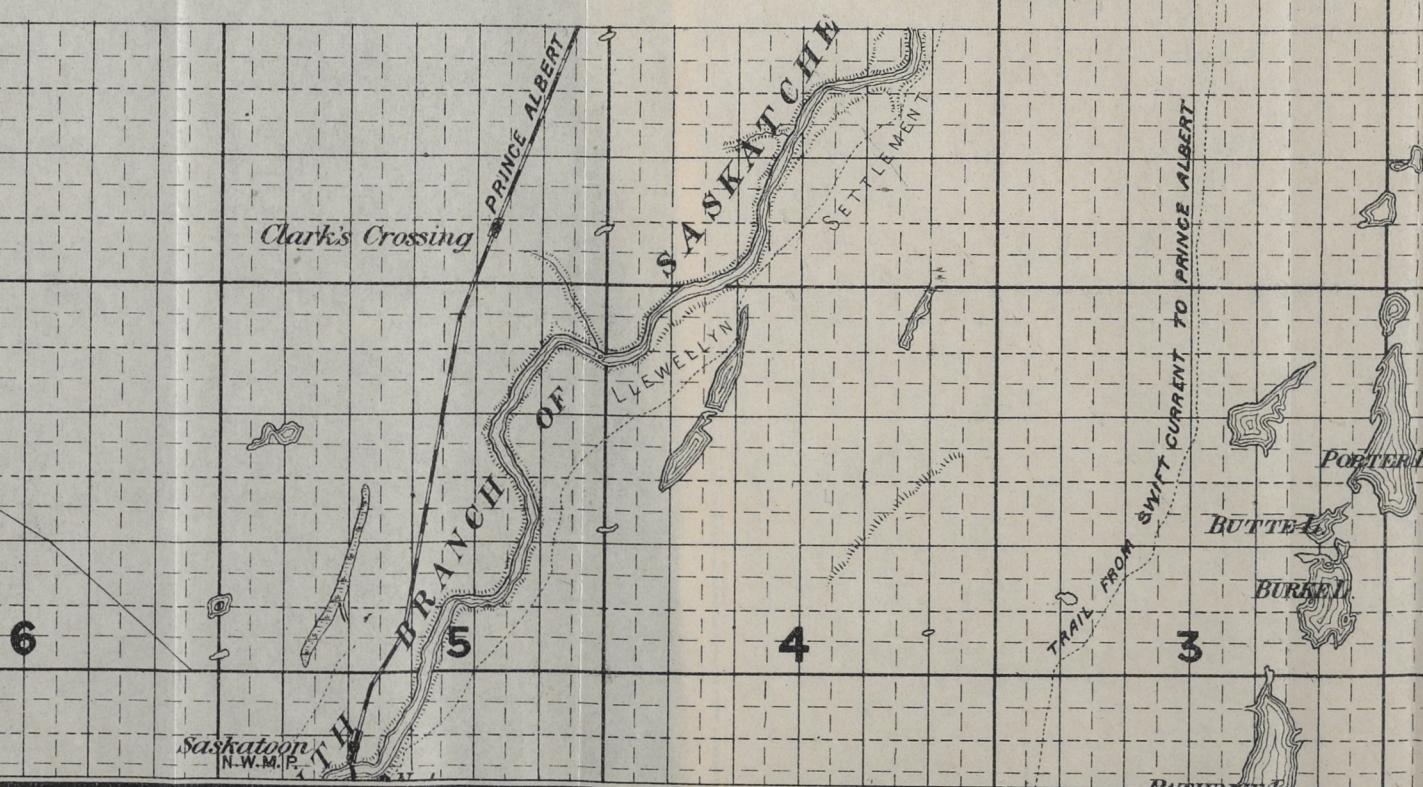
Lands still untaken ,,

Doukhobor village sites ,,

(Lands uncoloured were not Doukhobor lands)

Townships formerly reserved for entry by Doukhobors
outlined in green, even sections only reserved

This reserve discontinued 15th December 1904.



HOMESTEADS SAME

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ies coloured



neighbors ..,



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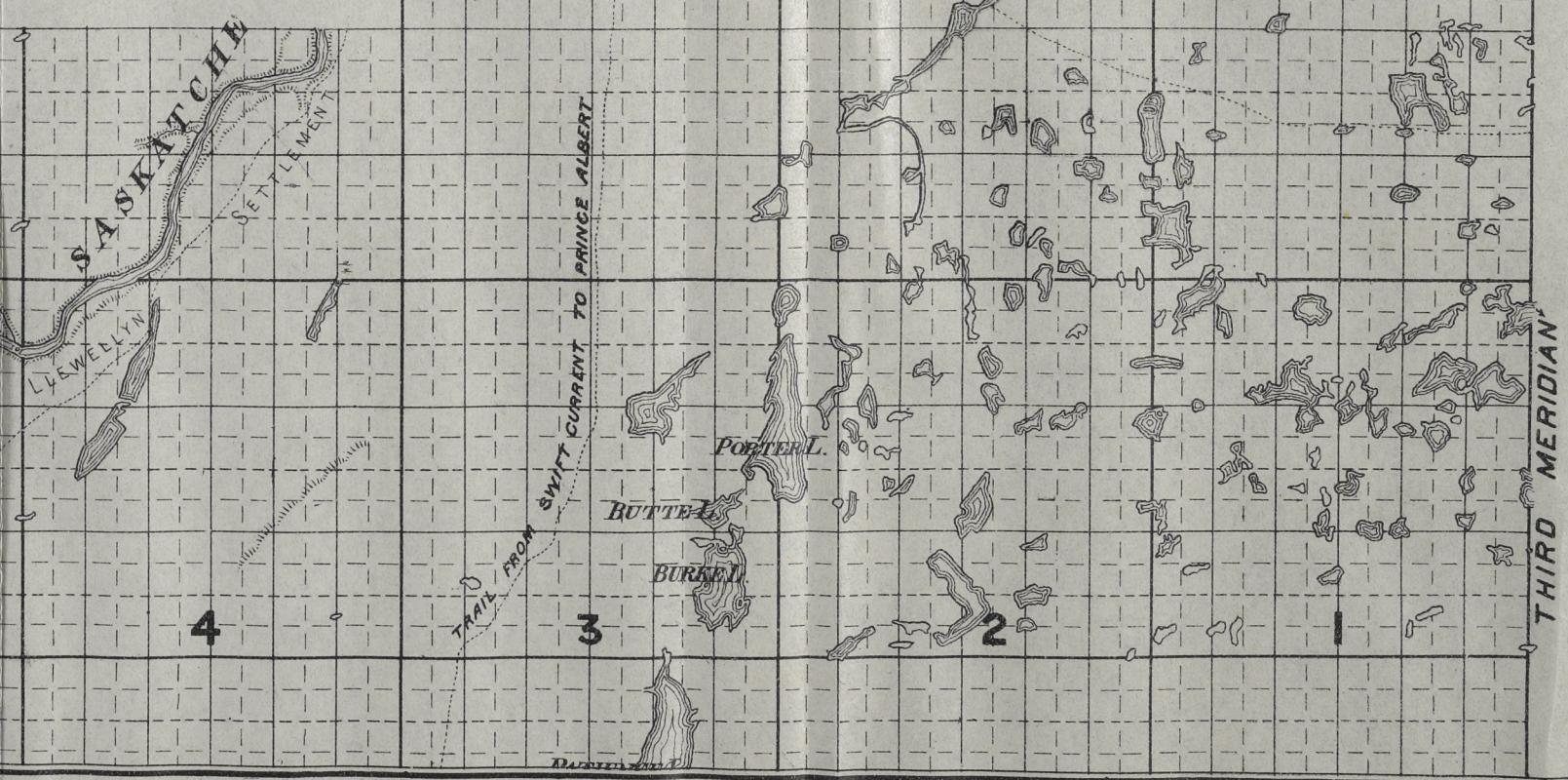


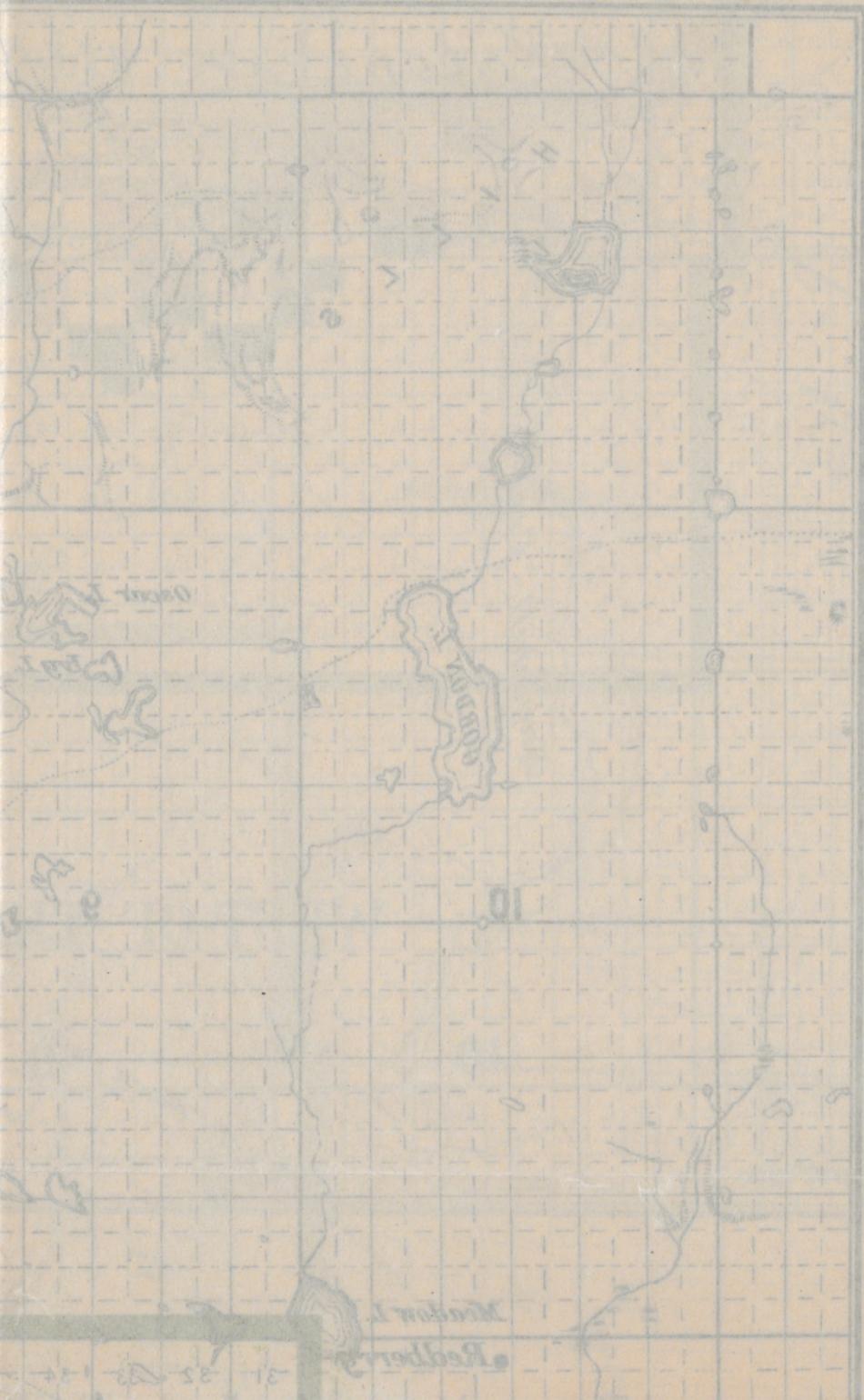
bor lands)

ighbors



4.







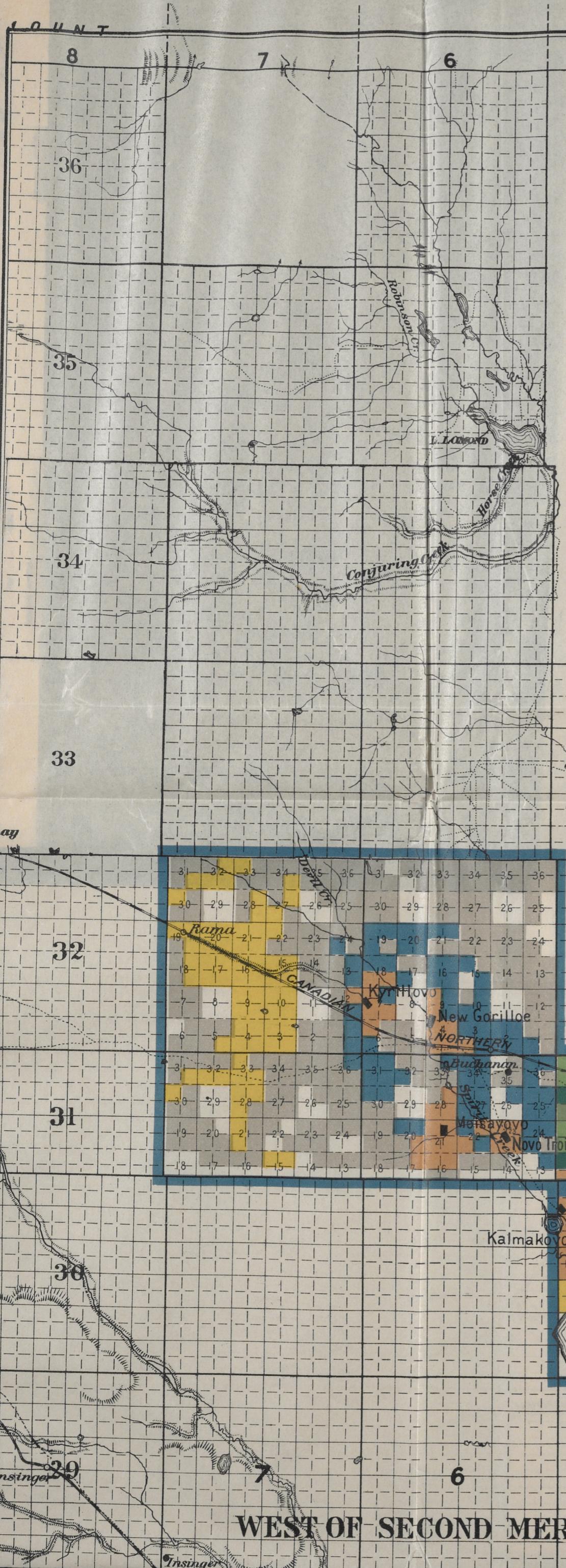
MAP SHEMING DOKHOBO
AND DISPOSITION

(Zotkow District)

Scale - 3 miles to 1

Reserve for Dokhobor community
Homesteaded by independent Do-
khobors headed by General public
Tangs city trustee
Dokhobor village sites
(lands unclaimed west of Dokh-
obor community)

Landmarks & boundaries necessary for surveying
Outline in pink, this
Survey in white, these sections may
outline in blue, this
Survey in white, these sections may



Interior Department, Ottawa.

1st August, 1907.

MAP SHEWING DOUKHOBOR HOMESTEADS AND DISPOSITION OF SAME

(Yorkton District)

Scale - 3 miles to inch.

Reserved for Doukhobor communities coloured



Homesteaded by Independent Doukhobors ,,



Homesteaded by general public ,,



Lands still untaken ,,



Doukhobor village sites ,



(Lands uncoloured were not Doukhobor lands)

Townships formerly reserved for entry by Doukhobors

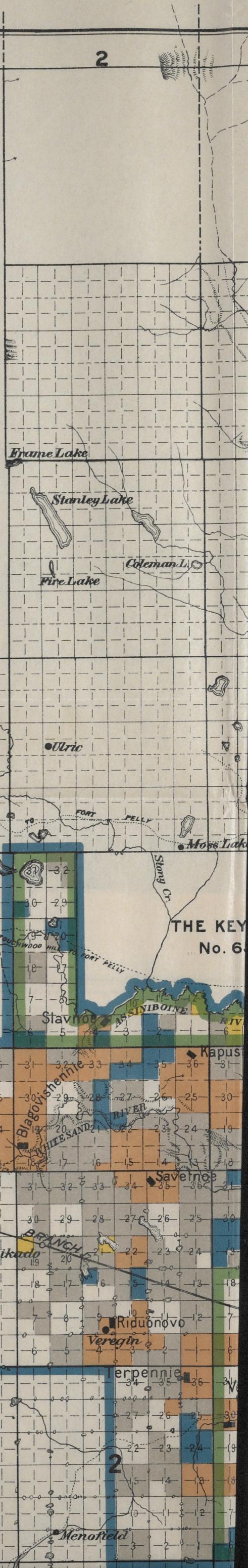


Outlined in blue, thus

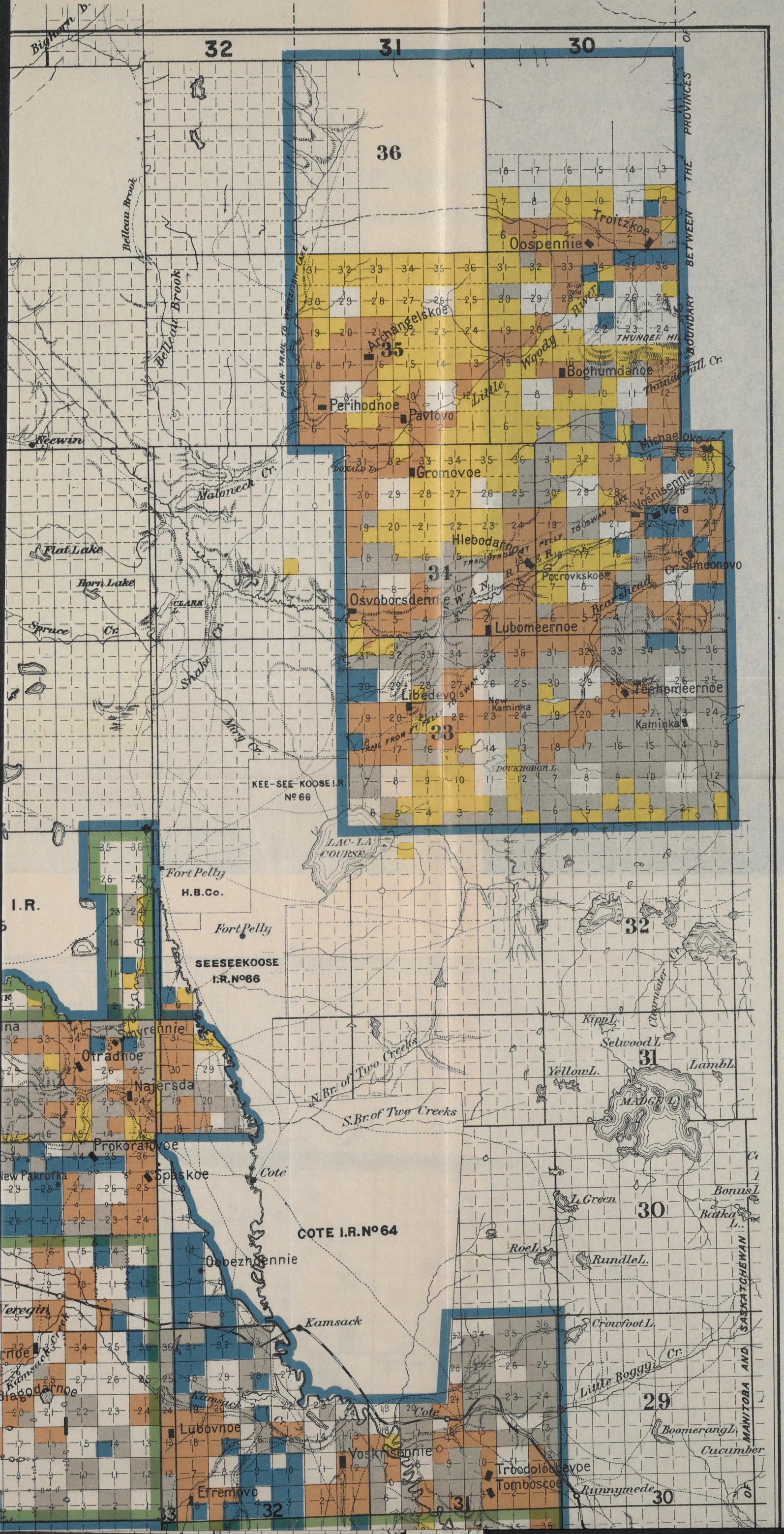


Townships in which even sections only were reserved
outlined in green, thus

These reserves were discontinued 15th December 1904



WEST OF SECOND MERIDIAN



WEST OF SECOND MERIDIAN

